

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

Case No. 21-CR-140-JFH

JOSIAH GAMMILL,

Defendant.

OPINION AND ORDER

Before the Court is a Unopposed Motion to Continue Trial and Related Deadlines (“Motion”) filed by Defendant Josiah Gammill (“Defendant”). Dkt. No. 87. Defendant represents the United States of America (“Government”) does not oppose the Motion. *Id.* at 1. For the reasons set forth below, the Motion is GRANTED IN PART AND DENIED IN PART. It is granted insofar as the Court will continue the current trial setting and denied insofar as timing, as the Court will place the case on a visiting judge docket set for February 6, 2023.

The Motion falls under § 3161(h)(7)(A) of the Speedy Trial Act. This section permits a federal district court to exclude any period of delay resulting from a continuance if “the judge granted such continuance on the basis of his findings that the ends of justice served by taking such action outweigh the best interest of the public and the defendant in a speedy trial.” 18 U.S.C. § 3161(h)(7)(A). A court must orally or in writing set forth its reasons for granting an ends of justice continuance and make findings that a continuance is in the best interest of the defendant and the public. *Id.* The statute permits a court to consider whether “the failure to grant such a continuance ... would deny counsel for the defendant ... the reasonable time necessary for effective preparation, taking into account the exercise of due diligence.” *Id.* at § 3161(h)(7)(B)(iv). The Tenth Circuit has been clear that an ends of justice continuance should not be granted “cavalierly” and it was

intended to be a “rarely used tool.” *United States v. Williams*, 511 F.3d 1044, 1048-49 (10th Cir. 2007).

In *United States v. Toombs*, 574 F.3d 1262 (10th Cir. 2009), the Tenth Circuit limited the circumstances in which an ends of justice continuance can be granted and emphasized that this should be a rarely used procedural tool. The parties must provide the district court a sufficient record to determine why the facts stated in a motion for continuance “result[] in the need for additional time.” *Id.* at 1271. This requires the parties to provide specific information about the need for a continuance, and the district court may need to hold a hearing before granting an ends of justice continuance. *Id.* at 1272-73. A district court must also give significant weight to the public’s interest in a speedy trial, and the public’s interest is generally served by strict adherence to the requirements of the Speedy Trial Act. *Id.* at 1273.

Defendant requests additional time because a negotiated resolution appears unlikely at this point. Due to the schedules of the parties’ respective counsel and the availability of prospective expert witnesses, the parties agree that they could be ready for trial in February 2023. Dkt. No. 87 at 2. The Court finds Defendant has executed a speedy trial waiver, asking the Court to exclude any period of delay for an ends of justice continuance. Dkt. No. 88. In addition to considering Defendant’s interests, the Court has considered the public’s interest in the speedy resolution of criminal cases and finds that a limited ends of justice continuance will not subvert the public’s interest in the prompt prosecution of criminal matters.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the Unopposed Motion to Continue Trial and Related Deadlines filed at Dkt. No. 87 is GRANTED IN PART AND DENIED IN PART. The jury trial set for October 3, 2022 at 8:45 a.m. is stricken. The following amended scheduling order is hereby entered:

Joint status report regarding production of discovery due: 12/29/2022

Notices due: 12/29/2022

This includes all notices required by the Rules of Criminal Procedure and Evidence, including but not limited to, notices pursuant to Rule 16, 404(b), 412, 413, 414 or 609.

Motions and objections to notices due: 1/5/2023

Absent good cause, motions in limine shall be filed by this date

Motions for bill of particulars shall be filed pursuant to FRCrP 7(f)

Pretrial conference: 1/26/2023 at 9:30 am

Voir dire, jury instructions, stipulations, & trial briefs due: 1/27/2023

Witness and exhibit lists exchanged between counsel and
emailed to courtroom deputy (do not file): 2/2/2023 by 4:00 pm

Three hard-copy exhibit binders delivered to Court: 2/2/2023 by 4:00 pm

Jury trial: 2/6/2023 at 9:00 am

Due to the Court's multi-district caseload, this schedule is relatively inflexible.

Pursuant to LCrR 47-2, any response shall be filed within seven days of any motion's filing.

Only one omnibus motion in limine and one motion to suppress per defendant is permitted without leave of Court.

The parties should meet and confer in good faith to discuss any stipulations that would streamline the issues at trial. Any stipulations agreed to should be submitted by the date listed.

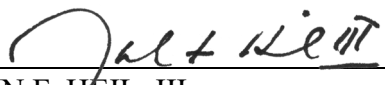
If the parties anticipate a lengthy pretrial/motion hearing, they are directed to promptly contact the Courtroom Deputy and the hearing will be reset.

If the parties anticipate a plea of guilty, they are directed to promptly contact the Courtroom Deputy and a change of plea hearing (separate from the Pretrial Docket Call) will be set. The parties must provide a petition to enter plea of guilty and any plea agreement (if applicable) to the Court and file any superseding information (if applicable) at least three business days prior to the Change of Plea Hearing.

The parties are encouraged to review the Court's [Criminal Guidelines](#).

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the time from October 3, 2022, inclusive, to February 6, 2023, inclusive, is excludable pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3161(h)(7).

Dated this 13th day of September 2022.



JOHN F. HEIL, III
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE